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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Bill Before the House.

The Bingham Amendment to be Retained—Butler Charged with Trickery—Mr. Ackerman's Nomination Confirmed—The Department of Justice Bill Signed—Feeling in the Senate in Favor of the Repeal of the Income Tax—The Apportionment Bill Shelved for this Session, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1870.

The Georgia Bill

Has got before the House again, and three hours labor on it to-morrow will carry it over to the Senate in some form or other. General Butler brought it out of the Reconstruction Committee at three o'clock, and an hour was spent in getting a general understanding. Of course there was a row, as there mostly is now-a-days when Butler comes to the front. There has been a little contest in the Committee over the measure. The so-called Bingham amendment was first rejected by eight to seven. Upon, of Ohio, changed front on reading the evidence in the Senate Ku-Klux investigation, and the Committee then stood eight to seven in favor of the Bingham amendment. At a later date, when some members were absent, it was a second time rejected, and at the last meeting, as Rock says, Butler was forced to come in and tell that seven were for the amendment with conditions like those in the Virginia, Texas and Mississippi bills, and eight for the bill in charge of Farnsworth with the Bingham amendment added. Butler made a report, but put it in such a way that Rock charges him with trickery in keeping back the truth. There was a great deal of confusion, and some excitement. Butler offered a sort of explanation or restatement, whereupon Rock reiterated the charges, and was supported by Morgan, and Woodward. Some motion was dropped when Butler offered to open the case and allow all who chose to offer amendments or substitutes, which a vote of the House might be taken. Dawes, Cessna, Farnsworth, and Lawrence put in propositions, and after Rusk spoke had decided about a dozen points of order and answered about twenty inquiries, the House adjourned. It is understood generally that there shall be two hours' talk to-morrow, and then a direct vote on all questions proposed. It probably would not be a wild guess to say that Dawes represents the position of the President. His proposition wholly ignores the Bingham amendment, but puts in the case to admission, and leaves the issue whether there shall be a legislative election in Georgia to be made or not. Butler's bill, which would probably get some good advice from the President on that point, is the President's view is that an election cannot be avoided without a violation of the Reconstruction Acts. The contest will be all be between Dawes's bill and the modified Bingham proposition as presented by Butler. Lawrence's substitute is not likely to have much support, and Cessna's will probably be withdrawn in favor of Dawes's. The latter will also have the aid of some members of the Reconstruction Committee, and the debate to-night seem to be that he will carry the day.

Chances of the Income Tax.

It isn't yet possible to tell what will become of the income tariff bill. Senators Sherman, Scott, Cole, Bayard, Conkling and Buckingham all took ground against the continuance of the income tax, claiming that, however equitable it may be in theory, it is unjust and oppressive in its effect. The general drift of the discussion was far to be decided against. Still there are Senators who will sustain Sherman when the proper time comes, and the tax is finally repealed. Sherman and his Committee will oppose a reduction of the tariff on tea, coffee, sugar and salt, though it is probable that enough that these reductions cannot be made if the income tax is let aside.

Mr. Ackerman Confirmed.

Hon. Amos T. Ackerman arrived here at dark, and about the first news he received was that he had just been confirmed Attorney-General by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, without objection. The bill creating the Department of Justice was signed last night. It goes into effect on the first of July, at which time the Attorney General will probably take on his duty.

The Apportionment Bill.

The apportionment bill, in charge of Mr. Judd, held the floor till three o'clock, when it was referred to the Judiciary Committee by ninety-seven to ninety-four. This probably disposes of the bill for this session. Before it passed the House it was reported in a hopelessly confused majority. The Senate got into a shape where it would destroy the bill, and it was then as they now stand. This naturally raised opposition of members who had organized for their return. Blair and Conger of Michigan, were among the leading western representatives who voted to postpone the incidental discussion upon representation of minorities excited much interest. The most notable speech was made by Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, who was listened to throughout by both sides of the House with more attention than it has given any speaker for a long time.

Pensions Restored.

Major Hays, of Illinois, has called up a resolution, which passed, providing that all pensioners employed in the civil service, payment of whose pensions was suspended for fifteen months by the late law of congress, should now be entitled to receive the amount thus withheld. The law under which it was done was passed in a thorough misapprehension, and at the end of fifteen months is repealed, but it does not make provision for the time lost to pensioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1870.

REAR ADMIRAL LEE,

Who will soon take command of the North American Squadron, will have minute and positive instructions to protect all American citizens in all their rights.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts this week were $3,267,343.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated Jared Benson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Division of Minnesota; Byron G. Daniels, Assessor for New Mexico, Postmasters—P. L. Earnest, Ottawa, Kansas; Thomas Reed, Racine, Wis.; H. D. O'Brien, St. Anthony Falls, Minn.

ACKERMAN CONFIRMED.

The Judiciary Committee this afternoon made a favorable report to the Senate in Executive session on the nomination of Colonel Ackerman to be Attorney General, and the Senate, without objection or debate, confirmed the nomination. The rule which requires notice of the confirmation of nominees will not to the President until the till two Executive sessions have intervened, was suspended, so that the President might forthwith be advised of the confirmation in this particular case. Col. Ackerman arrived this evening, and had an interview with the President.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The line of railroad from Washington to Point of Rocks, forty miles, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, has just been put under contract, to be finished in a year.

CABLE CONGRATULATIONS.

The completion of the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta submarine cable was the occasion of congratulatory messages to-day between the Viceroy of India and President Grant. The message of the former, dated Bombay on the evening of the 23d, reached Washington at 10½ A. M. to-day.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: C. Berringer, of North Carolina; Benjamin V. Abbott, of New York, and Chas. P. James, of the District of Columbia, Commissioners under the Revised and Consolidated Statutes of the United States; Paymaster John H. Stevens, to be Assistant Engineer in fifteen numbers in his grade for extraordinary heroism during the late rebellion; Jared Benson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Minnesota. Postmasters—H. P. Talbot, Wisc.; S. S. Towne, Ripon, Wis.; H. B. Jagger, Hudson, Wis.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A Man and His Wife Murdered and Robbed of $7,000 and a Team—A Little Daughter Escapes to Tell the Fearful Tale.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WARREN, O., June 23, 1870.

There is reason to believe that a terrible murder was committed a few miles south of this place last Saturday morning. The parties murdered were Thomas Owen Davis and wife, who lived near Kenton, Harden county, and having sold their farm were moving to Erie county, Pa. Mr. had with him about seven thousand dollars. They traveled in a two-horse spring wagon, sleeping in it at nights. They had a little daughter with them, fourteen years old, who was awakened by a cry from her mother that they were killing her father. The mother was then struck a blow, and spoke no more. The girl jumped out of the back end of the wagon and hid in the woods. She followed the team on to this place, but here lost track of it. There is no clue to the murderers, and the affair is as yet a fearful mystery. The girl tells a straightforward story, and there is not any reasonable doubt of the reality of the case.

The murderers drove off the team and wagon and took the bodies with them. The girl followed in the direction in which she supposed the wagon had gone, and turned up in a terribly crazed and famished condition at Greenville, Pa., Sunday, was brought here last night, and recognized this as the town where she had last seen the wagon.

As bearing on this case we print the following from the Greenville *Argus*:

A little girl came into town last evening with a very sensational story, to the effect that her father and mother had been murdered; that they had lived in Kenton or Canton, Ohio; that they had sold their farm and effects for 7,000 in money, with which they were traveling, emigrating to Edinboro' or Erie, Penn.; that while they were sleeping in their wagon, two men came up and murdered her parents, while she escaped into the woods near by; that the men then dragged the bodies to the wagon and drove off with the corpses, the following as closely as she could in her fear as well as until they turned into a Waterbither she dare not follow them. She then wandered on until she arrived here. Why she told this story we cannot surmise. If it were true, the telegraph would have told us of it ere this.

Man Fatally Injured at Mansfield, O.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., June 23, 1870.

Aaron Cropp, engineer, at McVay, Allison & Co.'s planing mill, while walking on the Baltimore and Ohio track near the crossing of Multerry street late last night, was struck by a locomotive which cut off both his legs and one of his arms. He lingered in great agony till seven A. M. to-day, when he died. He leaves a wife and three small children. He was probably intoxicated at the time of the accident.

LIMA, OHIO.

The Synod Adjourned—Excursion of Veterans of the War of 1812—Democratic Congressional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, O., June 23, 1870.

The Toledo Synod finished up what little business remained to be done last night late, and adjourned, the members all dispersing to their homes to-day.

Thirty veteran soldiers of the war of 1812, principally from Kentucky, passed through here this afternoon over the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and while taking dinner here were visited by quite a number of our citizens. They were on their way to Perrysburg and Maumee city, where they will receive additions to their number and hold a reunion, visiting Fort Meigs and the battle grounds of the Maumee Valley. They carried with them the old battle flag used in the war of 1812. Preparations have been made by the people of Perrysburg and Maumee to give them a hearty reception.

The Democratic Congressional Nominating Convention of the Fifth District will be held at Wapakoneta, August 24. It is understood that Col. C. N. Lamison and T. E. Cunningham, Esq., of this city; D. J. Cohen and Frank Le Blonde, of Mercer; Cols. Ramsey, of Harden, and Lapton, of Auglaize, will be prominent candidates before this Convention.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A son of W. B. Huffman was drowned in the water works at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday.

Burglaries are numerous in Columbus, Ohio, and vicinity.

The Northwest is suffering from drouth. In Southern Wisconsin they have had no rain since March, and in Minnesota, Northern Illinois and parts of Iowa very little since that time. The wheat will probably be shriveled. Corn is not suffering greatly as yet.

An accomplished and very respectable young lady named Mary Crawford, died in Cincinnati on Monday. At the funeral on Wednesday, the body was taken charge of by the Coroner. It is claimed she was the victim of seduction and abortion, in which the girl's mother and a physician are implicated.

A man named Nick Bowdenn was run over and killed by a railway train at Dayton on Wednesday.

At Alexander's stock sale at Woodburn, Ky., on Wednesday, sixty mules brought $27,200.

Mr. Upson was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention at Cleveland.

A telegram from Southern Arizona, of the 10th inst., furnishes the particulars of the murder of Kennedy and Israel, and the dispersion of their party. Kennedy lived to reach Tucson, Israel was scalped, his legs burned off, and a coal of fire placed in it. Ben, member of the party reached Camp Grant. Their mules were captured and the wagons and merchandise destroyed. General Howell ordered Lieutenant Cushing, of the Third Cavalry, to pursue the savages, and their trail was followed sixty miles southward. The Indians killed, two captured, and their village property destroyed. Col. Sanford, a short time before, had a battle with the Apache Indians and killed twenty-one. Governor Safford is personally visiting the Apache tribes, and obtain their wishes and hear complaints of the savages.

The steamer Columbian *en route* for Omaha from St. Louis struck a rock in the Missouri river, near Brunswick, and sunk. She is reported badly broken, and probably a total loss. She is owned by E. Sheffield, Capt. Chas. Barns, her commander, and valued at $35,000. The Columbian was insured for $15,000 in the Insurance Company, of St. Louis, for $5,000; National, of Boston, $7,000; four Pittsburgh offices, and the balance in Chicago.

Jacob and Samuel Myers, robbed some days since at the Planter's House, St. Louis, of a large lot of jewelry, have sued the proprietors of the hotel for $6,000 damages.

The furniture store of Brewen Brothers, at Lowell Mass., was burned Wednesday night. Loss $15,000; insured for $5,000.

The County Court of St. Louis yesterday appropriated one thousand dollars to enable the United States Marshal to procure more men and such other means as may be necessary to aid the execution of the decrees of that city in a most thorough manner.

The negotiations between the British Columbian delegates and the Committee of Privy Council, says an Ottawa dispatch, will be concluded to-day, and it is believed on most satisfactory results obtained.

A base ball match at Indianapolis yesterday between the Kekionga and Indianapolis clubs was won by the former, 22 to 19.

A woolen factory at Greenfield, Ind., was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $60,000; no insurance.

The first series of games of base ball between the Empires, the present champions of Missouri, and the Unions, former champions, was played yesterday for the championship of the State, and resulted in the triumph of the Empires; score 35 to 28.

The harness makers strike at Cincinnati, yesterday, induced the manufacturers to accede to the demands of the strikers. Four of the former yet stand out. The harness makers now receive under the new rates from twelve to fifteen dollars per week.

Joseph Hanly, a boy nine years old, was dangerously shot in Cincinnati last evening by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

It turns out that W. S. Pike, of New Orleans, and Mr. Blood, who was clerk of the Jas. W. White, when she made her fast trip in 1854, were authorized by Captain Leathers to keep the time of the shortest Natchez-New Orleans recent trip, and their time is three days twenty-one hours and fifty minutes. This will stay as the record of the Natchez.

The Missouri river is again very high at Omaha, and still rising, with a prospect of getting out of its banks.

A lake has been discovered in the mountains near Helena, Montana, from which it is expected an unlimited supply of water will be obtained for mining purposes at and near that place. The gold mines on Snake river, Northwestern California, are reported as paying good wages, and several hundred men are there engaged in mining.

Koepmanschoop has contracted to furnish 1,500 Chinese to Alabama and Tennessee in three equal detachments, the first of which will leave San Francisco to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1870.

FAILURE.

The markets at the Stock Exchange were unsettled to-day by the announcement of the failure of James Boyd, who, as a banker, suspended on contracts sold to have been made for account of Edward E. Ketchum. It appears that Boyd was carrying a large amount of gold, about five millions; and also in the Stock market had heavy lines of Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Hudson and Rock Island, until recently. He also had a large interest in Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi. The break day before yesterday in the as named stock is said to have been due to his selling them. The effect of the failure was a decline in gold and the absorption of money by interest account on stocks. It appeared before his suspension that he paid out over $300,000 in the settlement of losses. The amounts carried were out of all proportion to the margins put up. Mr. Boyd's losses, it is now thought, will be covered by $75,000, and that they are not more is due to the fact that his operations which had been closed within the past few days on some stocks have showed a profit. Great sympathy is expressed for Mr. Boyd, who has been an attached friend of Ketchum's for years, and Consolidated Stock broker, both before his departure from and since his return to the street. This is the third time Boyd failed, and the cause of the present failure of his principal. Before his suspension, Ketchum paid over $300,000 in the settlement of losses.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

The competition for passenger traffic between the New York Central and Hudson River, and the Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies continues active, with some further reductions, to important points in the Southwest. The New Orleans rate for for first class fare *via* the Mississippi River to New Orleans to-day reduced by the Erie from $35 to $32.85, and the St. Louis rate from $28 to $26.85. The general agent of the Great Southern Line, *via* Richmond, has also adopted these rates to-day, and still cheaper prices are promised within a few days. From present appearances, the New Orleans fare will be reduced to $40 within a week, with a similar proportionate decline to all intermediate points. The $18 rate to Chicago, $17 to Cincinnati and $12 to Louisville by all trunk lines continue unchanged, but further reductions are anticipated. First-class emigrants will be advanced to July 1st, to Chicago, from $1 12 per cent. to $1 50; from Chicago to Cincinnati from $1 to $1 25; from Louisville from $1 23 to $1 75; rates to Quincy, Ill., from $1 40 to $1 91; rates to St. Louis from $1 40 to $1 91.

PRINCESS EDITHA.

The charges made by Editha Montez against Madame Woodhull & Claflin were dismissed, and she remanded to the care of the Commissioners of Charity.

PARDONED.

President Grant has pardoned Louis Lindner for the violation of the internal revenue laws relative to lotteries. He had served about half his term in the penitentiary.

GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

Ethelred Woodward, convicted of counterfeiting, has been given a new trial, the prosecuting witnesses proving to be worse than himself.

SENTENCED.

Michael Varley, brother of Reddy the Blacksmith, has been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

POLITICAL.

BURLINGTON, VT., June 23.—The Republican State Committee nominated John W. Stewart, of Middlebury, for Governor; Geo. N. Dale, of Island Pond, for Lieutenant Governor, and John A. Page, of Montpelier for Treasurer.

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 23.—At the Democratic Congressional Convention, held today, Hon. M. C. Kerr was nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District met in this city to-day and nominated Hon. John Coburn for re-election by acclamation.

PIQUA, O., June 23.—The Democratic Nominating Convention for the Fourth District of Ohio was held at Greenville to-day. Hon. J. F. McKinney, of this city, is the nominee.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Reported fall at a decline of 50@75c on all grades; offerings 1,100; receipts for the week 1,776; sales of 870. Sheep inactive; sales at 4@5c gross; lambs $2@5 50 a head; stock sheep $1 75@2 25 a head; receipts of the week 3,850. Hogs—supply lighter; sales small at 9½@9¾c. and a very few at 10c; receipts of the week 6,000.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serious Riot in Cork, Ireland—A French Solution for the Cuban Question—The Joint Note of England and Italy Respecting the Marathon Massacres—Dickens's "Edwin Drood"—A Letter from the Orleans Prince Protesting Against their Exile—Proceedings in Parliament, &c., &c.

The Marathon Massacres.

LONDON, June 23, 12 M.—Russia, France and Prussia have approved of the joint note of England and Italy to Greece, respecting the Marathon massacres.

Red River.

The *Times* anticipates a reconciliation between Canada and the Red River insurgents upon the appearance of troops.

"Edwin Drood."

Chipman, publisher of Dickens's works, publishes a statement to-day that only one-half of Dickens's story, "Mystery of Edwin Drood," had been written. The story will be published as far as written, and no one will be permitted to finish it.

Serious Riots.

CORK, June 23.—Serious riots occurred here yesterday. The masters had recently hired a great number of German tailors, displacing Irish. A meeting of the Irish tailors was held and a strike was resolved upon at once. Yesterday afternoon the Irish tailors stopped work, and soon afterwards the rioting began. The strikers attacked the shops of the employers, when the police charged on the rioters and succeeded in restoring order. A number of citizens who volunteered to aid the police were stabbed. Everything is quiet now. A great many arrests have been made.

CORK, June 27.—Several persons engaged in the riots have been arrested. The damage to person and property will prove serious.

CORK, Evening.—Great excitement prevails to-night. The disturbances of yesterday have been renewed. Riotous crowds assemble in the streets and are dispersed and repeatedly reform. There has been some hand to hand fighting, and several special constables have been wounded.

Mission of the Frigate Wassoner.

BAGUE, June 23.—The government has ordered the frigate Wassoner to Venezuela to exact redress for outrages committed on Dutch subjects.

The Drought.

LONDON, June 23.—The damage to crops by the drought in France cannot yet be correctly estimated. Accounts from the provinces are contradictory, but the grain markets show much weakness. The effect of the present dreary heat are still felt in Paris. The water of the Seine is so low that grass is growing at the foot of the quay walls.

Prevost-Paradol Banquetted.

PARIS, June 23.—J. Meredith Read, Consul General of the United States, gave a grand dinner to Prevost-Paradol on Tuesday.

French Solution of the Cuban Question.

PARIS, June 23.—The *Siecle*, after describing Spanish atrocities in the Antilles, ended with approving the following passage from the London *Messenger*: "Spain needs money; Cuba needs peace, and the United States needs Cuba. Why not unite the three?" In this sentiment we see a practical solution of the situation."

Opening of Keble College.

LONDON, June 23.—Keble College of Oxford University, founded in memory of the late Rev. John Keble, author of the "Christian Year," was opened to-day. Rev. Dr. Pusey and Right Hon. Gladstone were present. There were no sectarian ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of people.

Dickens vs. Forester.

The *Times* alludes to the suit of Straban against Forester for importing and selling American editions of Tennyson's Poems as a leading case. The plaintiffs lay their damages at £500.

Burial of Lord Arthur Clinton.

The funeral of Lord Arthur Clinton one of the parties involved in the female masquerade scandal, was strictly private. The only attendants were the Duke of New Castle and Lord Pelham Clinton, Rector of Haughton, and physician of the deceased. The place of burial was left unannounced.

Increased Wages Asked.

A deputation representing 60,000 operatives in Lancashire waited on the committee of cotton manufacturers at Blackburn to-day, and asked an increase of wages. They were assured if the prices obtained for goods after January next were obtained, their wages would be raised five per cent.

Death of a Publisher.

Mr. Evans, partner and the firm of Bradbury & Evans, formerly publishers of Dickens's works, is dead.

Letter from the Orleans Princes.

PARIS, June 25.—The Princes of the house of Orleans have addressed a letter to the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif, on the occasion of the motion made by the Marquis Depere, relative to the repeal of the decree of exile of the Bonaparte family. The princes say; "In the presence of this proposition we cannot keep silence. Since 1848 we have protested against the law of exile. Nothing has justified that exile since, and we come now to renew our protest. It is not grace that we demand, it is our rights—rights which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we are deprived. But we do not, however, ask for; which we love, which our family has always loyally served, from which none of us have ever separated, and which we shall not alone ever causes our hearts to beat. Nothing can replace our absence from France."

Arrival of Shipwrecked Sailors.

LONDON, June 23.—Six survivors of the ship Mercurious, from San Francisco, lost off the Brazilian coast, have been brought to Cape Verde were rescued from a desert island, where they remained fifty days.

Parliament.

LONDON, midnight, June 23.—The House of Lords to-night discussed the amendments to the Irish Land bill. Baron O'Hagan delivered his maiden speech. The Duke of Richmond moved an amendment providing for payment of compensation for eviction, which was adopted. Without further action, adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Otway, under Foreign Secretary, stated steps had been taken to recover British claims in Brazil. The House, in committee, resumed consideration of the education bill. Gen. Dyson opposed the permissive and compulsory clauses. Mr. Bernard Smith, of schools and colleges, but believed the nonconformist objected bodily to the proposed grants for denominational teaching. He denied the charge that the National Education League favored the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. Austin Bruce defended the bill. Religious amendments were due to the fact that in the development of an existing system. The House, in Committee of Supply, adopted several votes, and then went into committee on the gun license bill, on which progress was reported. Adjourned.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The steamship City of Manchester, from New York to Liverpool, arrived; all well.

MOVILLE, June 23.—The steamship Iowa, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, June 23.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅝@93¾. American securities—Illinois Central, 86@88; Erie 18¾; Illinois, 112¾; Great Western, 28½. Stocks steady.

PARIS, June 23.—Bourse closed firmer; rentes 72 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton irregular; middling Orleans 10½@10¾; sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat 10s 9½@10s 10½; red western No. 2, 9s 10½@9s 2d; winter 9s 2d.

Western flour quiet and steady at 24s 3d. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 35s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s.

Pork 86s. Lard, prime tierces 63s. Cheese 66s. Bacon—55s 6d for Cumberland cut; 62s for short rib middles.

Common rosin 5s; fine 13s. Spirits petroleum 1s; refined is 6½d. Tallow 48s 3d. Turpentine 29s. Linseed oil 34s. Linseed cakes £11@£11 5s.

LONDON, June 23.—Tallow quiet at 45s 9d. Sugar quiet. Calcutta linseed 55s 6d. Linseed oil heavy at £31 5s@£31 10s. Turpentine dull at 29s 6d.

LONDON, June 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase of £652,000 sterling in bullion.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—Bonds firm at 90⅝@90⅝.

ANTWERP, June 23.—Petroleum firm at 52½ francs.

HAVRE, June 23.—Cotton declining; spot 116½ francs; afloat 117 francs.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Explosion at Worcester, Massachusetts —One Person Killed and Thirty Injured—Damage to Property $150,000.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 23.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine took place in the city at twenty minutes past ten to-day, killing Timothy Cronar, an Irishman twenty-two years old, and injuring about thirty other persons, none of them dangerously. Twelve houses were demolished, and many others badly shattered. The shock was felt all over the city. Bells were rung and crockery and furniture broken half a mile distant. The house of the unfortunate Irishman, who had been smuggled into a car and addressed to South Africa, and destined for the Hoosick Tunnel. The wounded were kindly cared for by physicians. The scene of the disaster was visited by over 50,000 people. It is most astounding that but one life was lost, and so few seriously injured. The man killed was walking on the track. At the time of the explosion. The nitro-glycerine was in the last car of a freight train. Three cars were demolished, and bars of iron were thrown nearly a quarter of a mile, and the shock was distinctly felt at points twenty miles distant. The damage is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

CUBA.

The Scourges of the Spaniards—Cholera, Small Pox and the Vomito.

HAVANA, June 23.—A number of cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred here within a few days, a large per centage resulting fatally. The civil Governor, Senor Roberts, is taking necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the disease. The small pox is unabated. Several deaths have also occurred on board gunboats cruising off Sagua. In the interior cholera of a violent type prevailed in many places. As yet there are few cases of vomito.

Reports from Sanpete county, Utah, say the crops in that county are nearly destroyed by grasshoppers.

Y. M. C. A.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Interesting Proceedings—Report of the Executive Committee—Work Done During the Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock by President McLean. After singing a hymn, Dr. Harper, of Indianapolis, read the 19th Psalm and led in prayer.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and adopted.

A number of resolutions and communications were presented and referred to committees without reading.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Associations: Hon. C. C. Lathrop, Newark, N. J.; E. W. Weaver, Louisville, Ky.; Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada; F. C. Proctor, Worcester, Mass.; H. L. George A. Young, Hamilton, Ontario; H. H. Judson, Memphis, Tenn.; D. E. Small, York, Pa.

The Chair announced that the morning session was the discussion of the question of what branch of the association work has afforded the most encouragement during the past year. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Kinsley, of Chicago; Hall, of Louisville; Baldwin, of Newburg, N. Y.; Hay, of Toronto; Calvay, of Iowa; G. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and others.

There is a large number of delegates present at the Convention this morning, many having arrived on the trains last night.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the usual devotional exercises and reading of the minutes, a large number of resolutions and communications were introduced and referred to committees without reading. Hon. Felix Brunot, President of the United States Peace Commission, was invited to a seat on the platform.

The Executive Committee of Associations of the United States and the British Provinces made their report for the past year, as follows. The committee calls the attention of the Convention to the fact that too little attention has been paid to the requests for reports, and complains that circulars are not answered and blanks for reports are not returned, and says this text works contrary to the Associations the world over, and that there are yet those who oppose these Societies, though the number grows smaller from year to year. One of the strong arguments of the opposition is that our societies do not put themselves on a proper footing, and the committees give the names of towns where associations exist and yet furnish no data or reports. It is hoped that this year's report will be more satisfactory. The following statistics are but paper societies, though the committee does not intend in its list a single name which is not believed by them to represent an association, and but very few with some representation of the work. Circulars of inquiry have been exchanged. A little effort on the part of the leading associations men in each State, a small additional service on the part of each corresponding member of the committee, would secure adequate statements of the truth that the associations, although many are but one, would remove the cause for the complaint now made. The by some secular papers that the Convention has failed, and therefore advertised to shall be removed, this gathering of workers. The report then speaks of the pressing for sacrifice we all make to attend here would be performed.

Secondly, a deep desire, as has been done in former reports, to call the attention of our work to the fact that the Associations and Committees of the United States and Canada are not receiving the sympathy and co-operation of the Associations on either side of the Atlantic in regard to the mighty work which they have in hand. It may be stated that the day of prayer recommended at Portland was duly observed by the associations in Europe as here. The circular of this committee was reprinted by the Dublin Association and accompanied by one of their own noting special objects of prayer, was distributed throughout the Kingdom, and copies were forwarded here for distribution to the leading associations.

Thirdly. The following is a summary of the reports furnished to the Committee by the associations: There are now seventy hundred and seventy-three associations on this continent, one hundred and seventy-eight having been organized during the past year. Of the number of these embraced in the enumeration of last year, one hundred and forty-five, or three hundred and ten have reported to the Convention; second, two hundred and four reported as having no libraries, with 29,211 volumes; third, one hundred and eighteen reported the number of volumes in their libraries as 103,888 fourth, two hundred and eighty-seven report 50,961 members; fifth, fifty-two report 3,200 men in their employ; sixth, seventy report 227 conversions. A much larger proportion of associations than ever before report considerable religious interest and some conversions, and very many refrain from any enumeration, preferring to state that their meetings have been well attended, extremely interesting and that they believe the Spirit of God is moving upon them, but they are unable to tell how many.

Eighth, furnished buildings and building funds there has been but little change since last year. Rockport, Massachusetts, with a population of 3,200, has a building completed within the last year valued at thirty-five hundred dollars. The building fund of the Boston Association has increased from $31,150 to $85,000. At Aurora, Ill., a building is in course of erection which will cost $40,000, a large number of pledges, but no fixed subscriptions that Association will, however, be built this year with excellent prospects for the success in the direction of efforts for the erection of its building. Ninthly, the work has prospered a year ago. All the Associations reporting building funds at Portland, state this year they have been increased in value. The committee is confident that there has been a steady growth in the work, and that the strong arguments of the opposition is that our societies do not put themselves on a proper footing, and the committees give the names of towns where associations exist and yet furnish no data or reports. It is hoped that this year's report will be more satisfactory. The following statistics are but paper societies, though the committee does not intend in its list a single name which is not believed by them to represent an association, and but very few with some representation of the work. Circulars of inquiry have been exchanged. A little effort on the part of the leading associations men in each State, a small additional service on the part of each corresponding member of the committee, would secure adequate statements of the truth that the associations, although many are but one, would remove the cause for the complaint now made. By

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1870.

WHEN the "organ," referring to the True Republican Call, says the names of Democrats are appended to it, or that names are duplicated, it simply utters what is not true. The signers are all Republicans, and not a name is duplicated. The "organ" should stick to the job of "kicking" the signers into "utter darkness," and not stop to talk about them.

THE New York *Day Book*, which may be said to fairly represent the non-progressive Democracy of the country, expresses itself in the following enlightened manner:

"If the true, earnest and faithful Democracy will only stand by the principles of 1776, and they hence nominate a man pledged to ignore the John Brown Amendments, and thus resign the Union the enormous traitors have overthrown, while professing to defend it, well and good. Peace will be secured, the negroes set to work again, the future made safe by restoration of the Republic to its rights, and everything is possible to this young and vigorous people."

And yet there are men who believe victory possible on such a platform, which, to use no stronger expression, is an insult to the intelligence of the American people and a libel upon our civilization.

THE entire pack of the Treasury Ring, who were ousted at Harrisburg last winter, are on the track of GEORGE K. ANDERSON, who has had the temerity to announce himself for the Senatorial nomination in the Erie-Crawford District. It is undoubtedly true that the Ring owe Mr. ANDERSON something for his efforts against them. Failing to find fair reasons they have invented foul ones, and these they are circulating broadcast over the district. One of Mr. ANDERSON'S sins is that he is not a partizan of SIMON CAMERON, whose servants have been instructed to defeat his nomination at whatever cost. SIMON, in order to secure his re-election, finds it necessary to "set up" present nominations to the State Senate. In the Erie-Crawford case, the job is a hard one, evidently.

THINGS no bigger than your hand sometimes grow to huge proportions. Of this sort is the annexation movement in Canada, where a society calling itself the Union League has been organized with headquarters at Montreal, to bring about the union of British North America to the United States. A comprehensive plan of operations has been adopted, backed with money in liberal sums. Independence as the step preliminary to annexation is the first idea, it being impracticable to attempt to procure the consent of the "home government" to annexation out and out. Persons who observe matters closely readily come to the conclusion that the union of the Dominion with the United States is not a mere dream, but a fact that will be realized in a very few years, from causes natural and inevitable. It is known that General GRANT regards the question in a practicable light and as such is prepared to deal with it.

A WELL-MEANING correspondent wants to know, confidentially, whom the true Republicans are going to nominate. As we have no special knowledge or control, we will simply say that it is our belief that the True Republicans will select for the offices to be filled the most eminent members of the party; and we will say, furthermore, that our belief is that no one thus selected will feel at liberty to decline. There are times when no duty or position is to be declined, and in our opinion this is true of the present time. The people absolutely long for candidates possessing capacity and honesty, and will hail with joy selections of this kind. The present is a time when no patriot can should feel himself at liberty to decline public-itations of his fellow citizens to stations of office. The period of complaints has been long and dreary. Now that the door of reform has been opened, no one has a right to refuse to take the part assigned to him. All we can say to our correspondent, therefore, is that it is our belief that the persons who will be elected to office in Allegheny at the ensuing election will be among the most eminent Republicans and estimable citizens of the county. We say elected, because such, we conclude, will be the nominees of the True Republican party.

ONLY a few days ago the "organ" gave notice that it was going to "kick into outer darkness" all who had anything to do with the true Republican movement. We venture to suggest that now is a good time to commence. When it shall have finished the list published yesterday, some thousands more will be ready. Seriously, what impudence it is to refer to lifelong Republicans in this way, as though they were to be deterred from acting as their judgment and consciences dictate! It is, however, the spirit in which the ring has ruled the party for years, and which the people have determined to put up with no longer. To many of the signers of this true, Republican call the party owes almost everything. Asking no office, they have only desired to work for principle. Carrying the party on their shoulders, they have only wished to see it fairly dealt by and not prostituted to base uses. Seeing that their desires have been disregarded, their wishes contemptuously scorned, they have resolved on a course of action that will rescue the party from the fate which otherwise must overtake it. Hence the true Republican movement, and hence the silly "organ" threatens to "kick" all engaged in it into "outer darkness." As it is a rather an extensive job, the operation had better begin very soon, and with the first name on the list!

THE publication yesterday of the names attached to the call for a Republican Convention, threw the ringleaders into dismay. The list fell like a bombshell in their camp, scattering them in all directions. The falsehoods they had for days been so industriously circulating were at once disproved. They had over and over declared that only a scalawag set, few in number, were engaged in the movement; that no Republican of character or respectability countenanced it, and that it was bogus from beginning to end. When the list, incomplete as it was, appeared, had the earth opened their amazement would not have been greater. They saw that the great body of the party was moving. The truth is, their fate is now revealed to them, though not a tenth or twentieth part of those who support the movement appear in the list. It is the uniform testimony that the Republicans who do not give to the movement their hearty support and bid it God speed, are miserably few in numbers, and, generally under ring influence. Probably there are Republicans, in limited numbers, however, who, though conceding the necessity for reform and desiring earnestly that it should be worked out, doubt the ability of the people to break from the bondage of the rings. It is possible that there are some who hesitate through fear of electing Democrats, which fear they will soon get over. But as a general thing the Republican masses are of one mind in support of the movement. To those who, though wishing the movement well, yet fear the result, we say it is going through to a victorious end. Thists what makes the ringleaders tremble. Already is their tune changed. They are in no humor now to indulge in flippant flings, stale jokes and course scalawag epithets. Dying men generally are serious.

THE papers begin to talk about "the remnant of the session" of Congress. It is clear that it is entirely too short for what remains to be done. And yet all the time it has been in session, what has Congress done—what has it left undone? When the members return to their constituents they will probably be prepared to answer. It is a practical, straightforward answer the people will require—no glittering generalities—no shifting of responsibilities to others' shoulders. The complaint is too serious for that. Apropos of this feeling, the following, which forms a part of the editorial article in the New York *Times*:

"The result of the long delay which has taken place in the adoption of such a policy has been most disastrous to the business interests of the country, and the evil has been aggravated by the long-continued discussion of various expedients which have been suggested. Some of them are calculated to rouse the gravest apprehensions. The country has been kept in a state of nervous anxiety and almost every branch of business enterprise has been held in check, pending the final decision. The consequence is that a whole business season has been lost to our manufacturers and merchants, and the capital of the country, failing to find profitable employment in legitimate channels, has either been diverted into speculation, or has accumulated to the great money centers through sheer torpor of business. It is impossible to calculate the loss which has resulted to the country from the apparent indifference of Congress. It has involved not only the loss of current profits, but it has permanently deranged business connections, and has forced hundreds of individuals and firms to retire from the field because they were not strong enough to go through the period of stagnation which ensued. There is no doubt that the Republican party will be seriously affected by the action of Congress during the next twenty days. There is yet time to redress the error of delay which has been committed, and we appeal to both Houses to improve the short interval before the day fixed for adjournment, and to secure the enactment of a law."

The question rests with the people. With them, after all, rests the responsibility. They—that is, each district for itself—must speak out and strike for reform. All the more incumbent is that duty on those districts whose interests are vast and important. It is in the power of no one district to apply a remedy, but many districts so acting can effect one—and there will not be many unless single districts act, as it is plain they must if things are to be any better.

CHARLES DICKENS'S RELIGION.

A prominent writer of the Catholic Church in New York, and a prominent Calvinistic clergyman of Boston, agree in denying the Christian character of CHARLES DICKENS'S works. An opinion sanctioned equally by Rome and Geneva would seem necessarily to lie outside of the debatable land of religious speculation, and to carry with it the prestige of truly catholic consent. Both these authorities, as we understand them, assign substantially the same reasons for the judgment of reprobation which they pronounce. DICKENS wrote novels and did not make his fictitious characters good Christians. Novels have been repeatedly denounced by the highest earthly tribunals recognized respectively by the Roman Catholic and by the Calvinist, on the other hand, novels of a certain character, that is, of religious or directly moral tendency, can plead the sanction of wide popularity among each of these denominations, and also the indorsement of silent approval by the aforesaid tribunals. Hence we suppose that a condemnation of DICKENS sanctioned by the Catholic and the Calvinist, must after all rest upon the character of his works and not upon the mere literary class to which they belong. To account for the concurrence of judgment in this case, between two theological schools so antagonistic, would require more space than we can devote to the subject. Briefly and generally it must be referred to the fact that both the earnest Catholic and the earnest Calvinist hold tenaciously to the ancient, primitive view of the absolute difference and hostility between the Church and the world. They both, theoretically at least, reject the notion, so prevalent now among Christians, that it is possible to make the most of this world, without abandoning the hope of making the most of the next. They both hold, with KEMPIS and with CALVIN, that a large and essential element in religion is self-renunciation involving persistent deadly struggle with the temptation to indulge the senses, to yield to the exactions of indolence, to revel in the pride of life. In the old faith of Christendom, they believe that even good deeds are worthless in the sight of heaven if prompted by the mere impulses of glowing animal spirits, the result of buoyant health. Whoever is able to understand this view of things, if familiar with the writings of CHARLES DICKENS, can comprehend why they appear unchristian and mischievous to certain persons. In their judgment his books not only furnish an unprofitable pastime, but impart erroneous notions of life. They teach that the emotions of a kind heart constitute virtue. They teach that all professions of being controlled by the recognition of an unchanging moral law, the commands of a Divine law-giver, are mere hypocritical pretence. They teach that the world is full of such hypocrites, but also full of people whose hearts are so benevolent that they are ever ready to step in to the relief of obscure and suffering virtue. It is alleged that the actual fact is the reverse of each of these representations; the hypocrite and the man or woman of inexhaustible and energetic benevolence being the exceptions, not the rule. In a word, people who condemn the novelist hold that the entire portraiture of the moral world presented in his works is false to fact, and inconsistent with the teachings of the Old Testament, and that the effect of familiarity with them upon the young must be to make them look upon a benevolence that does not exist, and to admire motives of action able to sustain no man or woman under daily temptations. Mr. DICKENS, they think, substitutes sentimentalism for principle, aesthetical admiration of goodness for piety, and exultation in the possession of a sympathetic heart for religion. The indictment contains other counts and charges him with the patronage of moral relaxation and frivolity in general. Were his lessons commonly heeded and put in practice, they say there would be an end of discipline in schools and in the family. It would be easy to prove from his works that even "moral suasion," as it is called, met with his approbation only as long as it was not *too* earnest. The only schoolmaster, it would appear, upon whom he looked with favor was one who behaved prettily, and let his pupils do as they pleased. And as for studies it is hard to tell what subject the novelist thought worthy of attention. A boy who reads his works can hardly fail to derive from them the comfortable impression that, beyond the essential elements, to devote much time to the acquisition of knowledge is very ridiculous, and to take interest in subjects outside of one's immediate concern, very absurd. In fact, serious study is too painful an occupation for the feeble, effeminate, happy people whom Mr. DICKENS loved to depict. Now, an earnest disciplinarian, or a "Mr. BARLOW" who, it may be, injudiciously tries to inspire his pupil with the love of knowledge and virtue, may be a very ridiculous person; but these hostile critics believe that, in a world of stern, immutable laws, moral and physical, like that in which we live, it is a great calamity for a boy or a girl to learn to view such characters with the eye of a satirist.

Our object has been to state the views of others, not our own. Though this estimate of the late novelist is not often expressed, it is held, we believe, by a great multitude, who admire his genius as much as those do who see in him not only a great writer but a great reformer. They too admit that he accomplished much good by holding up time honored abuses to the scorn of mankind. They hold, however, that the good he effected was not unmixed, because while assailing the evil, he not only failed to recognize the highest ideal of human excellence, but inculcated a triviality of spirit and a meanness of motive incompatable with its worship.

These harsh censors, we are sure, do Mr. DICKENS great injustice by exacting conformity to a standard which he never tried to attain, and by failing to give him credit for what he achieved. He wrote to amuse and entertain; he described people as they seemed to him, idealizing them sufficiently for his main purpose, but never strove to set up new models for the love and imitation of the world. Had he assigned loftier motives or greater spiritual perfections to his characters, he would have been false to the reality of his time. But on the other hand, unlike Miss EDGEWORTH, DICKENS does not ignore Christianity. All the characters of his works live and move in a Christian atmosphere, and through the direct or indirect suggestion of the narrative, the reader judges them by the standard of Christian morality whether to praise or to condemn. It is according to that standard that the bad appear so bad, while the good are so good that Christian motives of their behavior are involuntarily assumed. True religion is nowhere ridiculed in his writings, nor is modesty any where offended. The objection that the young may receive erroneous impressions of life, or false ideas of character from them will lie with more force against most books of the class, and perhaps suggest a reason why the very young should not read them.

A good title for a readable publication would be: "A Complete History of the License Board of Allegheny County for four years past, with the names of the persons licensed, a description of the places they keep, what it has cost to procure said licenses over and above the regular fees, and who got the money; the increase in crime and expense thereof in consequence of the course pursued by the Commissioners; the number of murders and other crimes in detail, as the direct result; what is the probable cost to the county in excess of what it should and would be under proper Commissioners, with some account of the misery, desolation and sorrow in thousands of private families by the ruin of sons, brothers and fathers, etc., etc.; illustrated with pictures of this Machine of the Ring, and Portraits of those who run it." Such a publication would sell beyond doubt.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Virginia City, Nevada, has a Chinese temple with a wooden Joss which cost $300.

Louisville police are trying to enforce an observance of the Sabbath by closing up all places of business on that day.

Only sixty thousand people attend church in Boston out of a population of 200,000. The Episcopalians are the wealthiest, the Unitarians come next, and the Roman Catholics are increasing more rapidly than any other.

A Boston paper calls the New York Beethoven Festival "a musical spasm."

Gunny bags and tagging for covering the cotton crop of 1870 promises to be very scarce. The stock on hand and on the way from Calcutta amounts to only 9,800 bales, while it was 19,600 bales in 1869, and 27,750 bales to the same date in 1868. Under these circumstances great difficulty will be experienced in obtaining covers for the cotton bales, as the crop, it is predicted, will reach 3,500,000 bales.

Kansas coal, it is said, furnishes more illuminating gas than that from Missouri, and the Superintendent of the Gas Company at Lawrence asserts that the Fort Scott coal, ton for ton per pound yields four cubic feet of gas, is really cheaper than Pittsburgh coal, in consequence of the saving in freight. The Kansas coals from either Fort Scott or Leavenworth, highest yielding 2.6 cubic feet of gas per pound, and the lowest 2.3 cubic feet. The Missouri coal varies from 2.4 to 2.6 cubic feet per pound.

Some idea of the importance of the Pacific Railway can be gleaned from the following paragraph, which is going the rounds of the press: A few days ago four hundred bags of English mail matter passed over the Pacific Railroad *en route* for Australia and the South Sea Islands. This is a practical acknowledgement that the route from England to Australia via New York and San Francisco is both shorter and safer than the Mediterranean, Suez Canal and Red Sea route.

London, C. W., which in 1853 had only 6,000 inhabitants, is now a flourishing city of 22,000, and Bothwell, which was a wilderness seventeen years ago, has 25,000.

It is proposed to make the Suez canal an international affair, the maritime nations of the world combining to perfect and maintain it, and guarantee its neutrality. France, however, shows a disposition to control the whole work at her own expense.

We are told by Mr. Proctor, the English astronomer, that if there are living beings on the planet Jupiter, they are on a much smaller scale than on our planet, on account of the difference of gravity. A man of our earth removed to Jupiter would weigh two and a half times as much as he does here, and would hardly be able to stagger under the burden of his own flesh. Mr. Proctor, however, does not think it probable that Jupiter is inhabited. He conjectures rather, from various indications, that the planet is a sort of sun to his four moons, and supplies them and their inhabitants with heat and light.

The cotton crop of the South was last year fully 3,300,000 bales. This year it will reach 4,000,000.

Phillip II. of Spain attempted to connect the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Darien, a year after the discovery of America, but failed. Thus it will be seen the *present* enterprise has three centuries of failure before it.

Twenty-five English noblemen have been driven into bankruptcy by gaming on the turf, within the last twelve years.

A fellow named Theodore Day, a resident of New Albany, Indiana, struck Mrs. Boyer with his clinched fist, the other day, for some imaginary offense. Mrs. Boyer's infant child, whom she was nursing at the time, went into convulsions, through fright, and is not expected to recover.

A boy named John Shardine was bitten by a rat in Louisville, Ky., three weeks ago. On Monday evening last he was attacked with vomiting and convulsions, and soon after exhibited unmistakable evidence of hydrophobia.

The line of steamers between the Pacific islands and San Francisco does not pay, although in the enjoyment of an annual subsidy of $75,000 from the Government.

The virulent editor of the Shawneetown (Ill.) *Mercury*, Mr. Lusk, has left the country following at the head of his columns: "With the view of carrying out a resolution formed over a year ago, we this day withdraw our paper from the political arena. Through nine long years we have battled manfully for the success of the principles of the Republican party, and, now that we have seen the measures for which we battled triumphant, we feel called to pause, and contemplate other and onerous line of duty, with no less devotion to those principles than when we first espoused them. In the future our paper will be independent in all things."

In the Missouri bottoms opposite Cairo, Ill., Mr. Wm. Rodney raised a crop of corn that will do to talk about. On eight acres he produced one thousand and fifty bushels! This is equal to one hundred and thirty-one and one-quarter bushels to the acre. Between the valleys of the Nile and the Amazon, the Scioto and Miami! They are barren wastes compared with the Missouri bottoms!

The amounts of money on deposit in New York and Brooklyn savings banks, $128,700,000 in the savings banks alone, being more than twice as much as in all the banks of New Orleans, and one hundred and fifty times as much as in the savings banks of that city.

It is said the reign of the panter is over, and that expansive skirts will soon be all the rage again.

All hail! was the greeting a first class tempest received from Boston on Tuesday last. Lumps of ice fell as large as a man's fist.

Michael Kean stabbed his sweetheart to death in Meadville, Pa., last night.

The North Peak gold mines, Idaho, are being worked by six hundred miners. People from all parts of the Pacific coast are flocking there in great numbers.

About $40,000,000 a year of the Indian revenue of Great Britain is derived from duties on salt, and partly from a government monopoly of opium, and the whole of it goes to China, where it pays ten per cent. import duty, which the Chinese endeavor in vain to raise to twenty per cent. When making the treaty of Tientsine, in 1850, when the trade was for the first time legalized, Sir Wm. Lawson has just tried to get the House of Commons to pass a vote of censure on the Government connected with the trade, but was stoutly opposed by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Grant Duff.

PERSONAL.

Bayard Taylor's lectures, at $1 a head, are not very successful in California.

Longfellow's poem in the *Atlantic* is highly spoken of by competent critics.

General Custer is tired of the West, and threatens to resign.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, will be a candidate for the United States Senate next year.

Vice President Colfax has written a letter to an Indiana paper denying the stories that Geo. Alfred Townsend is a gentleman.

James Robinson, of Boston, wants to turn some results against some acrobat for $1,000 a side.

Bendel is the name of the artist who gets up those beautiful cuts for Lippincott.

Brigham Young is said to be worth $17,000,000. Twenty-two years ago he entered Salt Lake valley penniless.

M. Duval, the founder of those cheap and good dining rooms called the "Boullion Duval," one of the most existing institutions in the latter of Paris, has just died in the prime of life. He was a very remarkable man. Not more than fifteen years ago he was a small butcher near the Halles in the line Jean Jaques Rousseau. The story is current in Paris that the odds and ends of meat in every butcher's shop might be profitably used in the making of soups to be sold to the working classes at a cheap rate. His idea expanded, and he afterward took a half cellar in which he let his soups. The marquises, near the the Palais Royal, where he established the first grand "Boullion Duval."

Prof. August Meyer of Heilbourg, proposes to come to America for a six month's trip. He will visit California.

It is said the Prince Imperial blasphemes frightfully, which must be very agonizing to his god-father, Pio Nono.

Mr. Wade has retired from politics and wishes to smoke his pipe in peace.

Edwin Adams is anxious to get a new play for next season.

In the *Atlantic* for July the names of the contributors are affixed to the articles, which destroys the boasted impersonality of that publication.

By the will of the late Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, Mass., $16,400 is left to relatives and friends, $5,000 to the town of Hatfield for a high school or academy, and $300,000 for a woman's college at Northampton, established in the latter place by the bequest of this gift. If the balance of the property, after paying the other legacies, is not sufficient to fill this sum, it is to be invested and allowed to accumulate until it reaches the amount; but there is very little doubt that the full sum is ready exists.

Whittemore's constituents having decided that he is honest enough to represent them, we cannot see why Congress should deprive them of that honor, notwithstanding the disposition to indict him for bribery.

Victor Hugo's new volume of poems will be issued by the Appletons in December. It will make one of their holiday books.

Church, the New York artist, is dangerously ill in Hartford.

Muhlbach's "Queen Hortense" is said to be full of monstrous expressions and obtusity.

Dr. Mary Walker has made up her mind to settle in Mobile, and thither she will remove from the field of her labors, making it her hot for her.

Grace Aguiler will write no more books. She died some time since.

A Saratoga correspondent says: On Sunday Morrissey was one of the places of interest surrounded by his friends. Judge Bishop, of Lennox, came and took a seat near. He eyed Morrissey sharply, and the "member from New York" eyed the Judge. Some time ago Morrissey "hollowed mailing" for a living, and attempted to fight over the line, he was arrested and brought before Judge Bishop. He pleaded guilty and was fined $800. He respond led in a polite manner, pulled out his purse, paid the fine, bowed to the Judge and departed. The parties have not met since. Neither spoke. But it was evident that the recognition was mutual.

Governor Musgrove, of British Columbia, was on Monday last united to Miss Kate Field, the literary woman, in San Francisco.

At the sale of H. D. Richardson's property in New Jersey, the other day, the wife of the deceased was not present.

The health of W. H. Seward is reported improving.

Dr. McCosh will leave Princeton College after the present term.

Quiogs, the leader of the new Mexican revolt is thus described: Terrible stories are told about his cruelties in days past, yet he is certainly one of the meekest looking and most mildly mannered of men. Still, he is a good man to lead a revolt—rich, crafty, bold and not troubled with scrupples. Unfortunately he is pledged to the Santa Anna set. This will, however, hardly prevent him from taking a hand in the game when he thinks the stakes worth playing for.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

The call which we publish to day for a people's Republican Convention to meet on the 4th of July, to put in nomination the best men for Congressional, Legislative and county offices challenges attention to three features:

1. The call is addressed to the *Republicans* of Allegheny county.

2. It is signed by a large number of the *most* influential Republicans in the county.

3. The call distinctly repudiates the idea of any *split* in the party, and expressly sets forth that "Our duty is to maintain the *party* organization pure and incorruptible."

The clear and positive interference then is, that this is a movement *within* the Republican party to shake off the control of a few obnoxious politicians and secure the nominations of the best men for office at a convention called under *popular* auspices. It is in this sense that the movement is an "Independent" one. The idea that the names we see on this call are identified with a scheme for disrupting and breaking up the Republican organization is simply preposterous. Men who have had a number of our steamboats on the Ohio, and who are engaged in one line in Philadelphia and one in New York, but who have only a small number to which one of them that manuscript was sent.

Mr. Ames—I would ask Colonel Jaquess whether he published this secret service? A—I did not see him there, though I understood he had been there.

Senator Harlan—Then you reported again to Mr. Lincoln? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Then you made two journeys to Niagara Falls? A—Three.

Q—And reported what you had discovered there to Mr. Lincoln regularly? A—Yes, sir, personally.

Q—Did you report in writing or verbally? A—I reported verbally in two cases, in the first two instances, and on the last occasion in writing.

Q—Have you a copy of your last report? A—No, sir. Colonel Jaquess and Mr. Sewell others saw the papers and examined them at headquarters. I did not retain a copy, supposing them to be safe here.

Q—Where did you go after that on secret service? A—I went into the Confederate lines a second time.

Q—How did you get through the lines? A—I got through myself through.

Q—Where did you go when you passed through the Confederate lines? A—I went to Petersburg, and I was also in Richmond.

Q—As you were on secret service, you need not state particularly, unless you choose to do so, what you were doing, because I would not draw from you anything which would be a violation of your personal honor. A—There is one point to which I ought to call your attention. My next business was to go into the Confederate lines to look after a plot that was supposed to be in existence to burn Northern cities and the shipping belonging to the United States; the question was as to the best plan to accomplish it, supposing the plot to be a real one, and one of very great importance; it was supposed that the government at that time could not, I suppose, afford to organize a police force to meet the case; I undertook the work of ferreting out that thing and was going to the fountain head; for this purpose I went into the Confederate lines and remained there a few days, and then went to Richmond, where I met a number of the chemical department of the Confederate army, who I knew would be visiting him at that time; and through them I got an introduction to go into that convention at Niagara Falls, and I learned all their secrets. In a book or pamphlet I believe you will find a sketch showing the effect it produced on Mr. Lincoln. Richmond in Its Relations to the Great Rebellion," by Thomas B. Kettle, pages 68 *et seq.*: This obtains an account of my visit to Richmond, and to the convention. There is also a book, "Richmond During the War," by a lady, published in New York, by G. W. Carleton & Co., which will be found for my especial benefit, chapter 43, but I do not know that it is necessary for me to refer to Mr. Buchanan at his residence at Lancaster, he gave me a letter to a Mr. Folger, at St. Louis, Mo., a long time ago, before the war of the times, and who was to be at this convention, or contiguous to it, and I found Mr. Folger presented a portion of Southern Illinois, was only a working member of the party, Knew John A. Logan and other leading men of the Democratic party, who had been bought up and gone over to the opposite party, or the enemy as the Republican party was called by them. Among other important facts which I discovered in that convention was one, and a most important one, stated at the time, viz: that ex-President Buchanan was in full sympathy and affiliation with all the movements of the enemy on the border, and in full sympathy with them, and approved of all they should suggest in their wicked designs against the government. I also found that they were determined to succeed in saving and keeping control of the country. I may further state that I met Mr. Folger at Niagara Falls, and through him had unrestricted privileges in the councils of the Democratic party, which were of great benefit in its deliberations to the best methods of securing the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the defeat of Mr. Lincoln and the elevation of themselves to power.

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Q—What was the date of that pledge, as near as you can remember? A—Just after the Presidential election; I think it was about the middle of November.

Q—You are a clergyman? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you not perform the ceremony of marriage? A—Yes, sir. I went to attend to that duty, and while at home the terrible news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination reached me.

Q—Had you presented to Mr. Lincoln, at any time before his death, an account of your disbursements in this secret service? A—Yes, sir; I had presented to him a full account of my disbursements, and supposed it was to be approved.

Q—Had you handed him your account? A—I did not like to hand it to him in person, but sent him with my final report; he subsequently returned it to me, and I handed it to Governor Seward, I suppose, saw it. Mr. Stanton did, I know, for he told me so, and told me it was on file in the War Office.

Q—Do you recollect the aggregate amount charged in that bill as near as you can? A—For moneys expended on that secret service? A—I have the figures; the amount was $6,719. Q—And that was all that you expended while on this secret service? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Now state to the committee whether any part of that money was furnished by you or contributed to you? A—No part of this amount ever came to me from 1861, for a month or two, I was also on secret service, and I furnished the Confederate lines my expenses in 1861 on that service, amounting to $1,200, which I received from secret service fund; that was a small amount; I was also on the lines for a few days in 1862, have also won you while I was on this service in 1864 and 1865 I received not one cent from the Government, only my pay as Colonel, which I drew regularly as Colonel of the Seventy-third regiment Illinois Volunteers.

That the special service for which I had been designated," in the language of one of the parties to the plot, "was the organization of rebel leaders and sympathizers and spies, with some persons from the United States Army, to burn the cities of the North." A—I was there at Mr. Lincoln's request; I had made a second visit to the Confederate lines, and I gained access, however, to that convention, as it was called through Mr. Buchanan.

Q—Did you report to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Lincoln sent me there to look into it for him; of course I had to adopt the best means of getting into the lines, and I pursued the only way in which I could get there was through Mr. Buchanan, and I got a letter to Mr. Folger, with him all day, and drank more liquor while I was in his house than I ever drank in my life, because I was afraid to refuse, and he was never visiting him at that time; and through him I got an introduction to go into that convention at Niagara Falls, and I learned all their secrets. In a book or pamphlet you will find a sketch showing the effect it produced on Mr. Lincoln. Richmond in Its Relations to the Great Rebellion," by Thomas B. Kettle, pages 68 *et seq.*: This obtains an account of my visit to Richmond, and to the convention. There is also a book, "Richmond During the War," by a lady, published in New York, by G. W. Carleton & Co., which will be found for my especial benefit, chapter 43, but I do not know that it is necessary for me to refer to Mr. Buchanan at his residence at Lancaster, he gave me a letter to a Mr. Folger, at St. Louis, Mo., a long time ago, before the war of the times, and who was to be at this convention, or contiguous to it, and I found Mr. Folger presented a portion of Southern Illinois, was only a working member of the party, Knew John A. Logan and other leading men of the Democratic party, who had been bought up and gone over to the opposite party, or the enemy as the Republican party was called by them. Among other important facts which I discovered in that convention was one, and a most important one stated at the time, viz: that ex-President Buchanan was in full sympathy and affiliation with all the movements of the enemy on the border, and in full sympathy with them, and approved of all they should suggest in their wicked designs against the government. I also found that they were determined to succeed in saving and keeping control of the country. I may further state that I met Mr. Folger at Niagara Falls, and through him had unrestricted privileges in the councils of the Democratic party, which were of great benefit in its deliberations to the best methods of securing the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the defeat of Mr. Lincoln and the elevation of themselves to power.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, 1870.

The local money market was very active to-day under a large borrowing demand. During the week currency has become scarce, and some considerable inconvenience is experienced which will be remedied shortly, as large amounts are ordered out from the East by many of the banks and bankers.

Local stocks are quiet and few lots are offered. The advance in Allegheny Valley 7 30 bonds is well maintained, and they now rank with the best of our local dividend securities. They are cheap at 96.

—The bond market continues very quiet, though steady. Transactions are confined to the light purchases and sales of investors, which are about evenly balanced. Speculators see nothing in the present position of the market to indicate operations either way, but watch with considerable interest the prospects of the Funding and Currency Bills, both of which are involved in as much uncertainty as ever.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118	118
U. S. Bonds '62	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '64	111	110½	111
U. S. Bonds '65	111	110½	111
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
10-40s	108	108	108
Gold	111½	111½	111½

—The unanimous non-concurrence of the Senate Finance Committee in the Currency Bill reported from the House, was somewhat unexpected on Wall street yesterday, although it is accounted that this action will not be taken to represent the sense of the Senate on the question. Perhaps, however, the vote of unbelief of the committee may be taken as indicating that if the House does not concede somewhat the currency bill will not get through, from the difference of the two branches of Congress.

—In New York money continues very abundant at per cent, as the predominant rate on call, but with a fair amount on stock collateals at 5 per cent. Western advices still report money active in that section, and exchanges are all making moderate remittances to the grain cities and Cincinnati, and chiefly in the form of legal tenders and National bank notes having been worked down; this outflow, however, is supported by such an abundance of currency as to affect upon the money market is barely traceable.

—The "bear" raid on the New York stock market seemed to have reached its lowest point to-day, and better prices are expected to-morrow.

The *World* notices the break as follows: The stock market was unsettled to-day by the reports from Washington of the continued attack of both bulls and bears upon the Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore and New York Central shares. Ohio and Mississippi shares were forced down to 37¾. Lake Shore 99. New York Central 98¾, and certificates 94⅞. The market, however, did not respond generally to the decline in these stocks, and there closed firm—New York Central at 98½ to 99¼ certificates 94 to 95. Lake Shore 99¾ to 100. Ohio and Mississippi 38¾ to 39. The "bears" were assisted in their attack upon the market by some of the leading "bull" operators, who are buying heavily and loading up with Lake Shore and New York Central, preparatory to an advance in both these stocks. If the "bears" who are selling Lake Shore and New York Central shares take the trouble to learn the condition of those roads, they will find that they are making and doing very much more business than last year and that the managers of both companies have great care not to pander to the wants of either road, in order to conceal the great increase in the income of the other. A railroad war, about which so much talk is made on the Stock Exchange by bear operations and the "bulls" that would be fought simply from the fact that Commodore Vanderbilt will not allow commissions on sales of passenger tickets or drawbacks on freights. For example, when the Pennsylvania Central charges $35 for three tons of freight to Chicago, allows $2 as commission, then the New York Central reduces the price to $30, which the Pennsylvania Central nets. In plain terms, Vanderbilt's programme at present is to give the public all the benefit of all commissions or drawbacks allowed by the other roads. The railroad war, the telegrams from Washington, the talk of contraction, and the attack upon the market to-day are all devices of rich and influential operators, for the purpose of buying certain stocks of which they want large amounts at as low a price as possible. The efforts of these stock jobbers are directed into frightening or deceiving the public into selling their stock at their present prices, which these persons want to buy and sell at much higher rates.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day of business, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on that regular lists and has constant wires to New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, June 23, 1870.

BUTTER—The market since our last has presented nothing that was really new or important. The demand, however, was fair for most articles and sales were made to a moderate extent. The excitement in regard to breadstuffs has subsided, and business has settled down to its legitimate spar, speculation being out of the question at least for the present. As a general thing our market is a slow one; prices neither advance nor decline with the same rapidity they do in more cities. Prices of fruit have undergone no particular change; rates that were current the first of the week would answer for the present occasion. Produce—we report a fair amount of receipts, sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade; this, however, has been the situation for some days. Bacon and provisions—the market was active, with a large business doing for the season; previous prices hold their own, there being no signs of giving way; the stock on hand is not a large one; the receipts were moderate, only. Groceries—we report a fair trade demand; large orders have been sent in which as they can manage to keep their order books clear. The season has been a long and an active one, the sales being far in excess of any previous one. The free use of printer's ink in the way of advertising has produced beneficial results. One of the leading dealers that patronized the Commercial liberally informs us that his sales although a new business) had exceeded $20,000. This is what we call getting your money back.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts of the new crop from other Virginia were just 10 bbls. They were disposed of at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with a moderate demand. Soda ash—Sales of round lots, say 1000@2000 casks, at the following: common 48 ₱ cent., 6@6 50 ₱ cwt.; refined, 8½@9 ₱ cent., in a retail way were made at the usual advance. Potash 7¾@7¾ ₱ cent; pearl 8@8½ ₱ ₱.

BEANS—The market contains an ample supply; the receipts since our last were 36 packages. The sales were for a moderate extent, with an improved demand for shipment; we are reported sales of 4,000 ₱s at 1 75@1 85; sales of family, 200 ₱s at 2 00@2 25; sales of hand-picked, 1,000 ₱s at 2 25@2 50 ₱ bush. Peas sell, nicely put up in small packages, at 1 90@2 00.

BRANS—Daily the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 40@1 75 ₱ bushel, as to quality of small white.

CANNED OIL—Market dull and prices very weak. We quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 23@23½ ₱ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½@5 ₱ lb; No. 2 do., No. 1 oatmeal A and B, 9 barrels at $10; half barrels of No. 1 at $5 50.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is quiet, and the sales were of a similar description. This, now is about the time when peaches, and to some extent apples, would be coming in, but no fresh fruit can be obtained. The market was dull and prices uncertain. We quote nominally: Apples $4@Sundry lots, 200 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

SODA—In kegs 6½; boxes, assorted papers, 7½; sal soda, 3½.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 12 ₱ ₱.

CANDLES—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½; Star 9; and wholesale 10@10½ ₱ ₱.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₱ gross.

CORN MEAL—The market was dull with a limited trade demand, sales were made at the following: Kiln dried, $1 10@1 15.

SODA—In kegs 6½; boxes, assorted papers, 7½; sal soda, 3½.

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FISH—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. Sales of No. 1 Mackerel, No. 1 Shore at $14; No. 2 large do. $12; No. 2 do. $11; No. 3 large do. $10; No. 3 do. $9; Herring, $7 75. White fish is in demand at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note so far as the local trade is concerned, and the sales were regular, to supply the wants of the local trade. The receipts were 60 barrels—a falling off from previous reports for the day. The current rates were as follows: Superfine family, $5 25@5 50; do extra, Winfield $5 60; red wheat flour $6 50 in bbls and $5 in sacks; family $6 00 in bbls and $5 in sacks. The principal sales of fancy $7 50@8 00 in bbls and $6 50@6 75 in sacks; choice $8 00@8 50 in bbls and $7 50@7 75 in sacks; extra fancy $8 50@9 00 in bbls and $8 00@8 25 in sacks; the sales of the same qualities in sacks at 25@50 barrel less. Selling off per wagon from the store: Good standard brands $5 75, $6 00@6 50. One dealers quoted the market still advancing. Jobbing: St. Louis Spring Wheat Marjorie $6 75@7 00; choice winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; choice do. do. $6 25@6 50. The principal fancy brands are quoted at $6 25@6 50 and $7 00 in bbls, with 25c@50c off in sacks; other brands were quoted at $5 75@6 00 in bbls and $5 25@5 50 in sacks.

GROCERIES—We have to note a quiet market, which is due to the fact that no one's are preparing to take stock at the first of July, and as a consequence do not wish to increase their present stock of goods. A fair fall and winter trade may be expected, as the fruit crop is large. The current rates were as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, ordinary and grandulated 14½@16½; powdered 14½; A coffee 13½; B coffee 13; Extra C 12½; C 12; Mexico, New Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 16½@, currency for China; prime 16½; choice 15; Porto Rico 16½@17½ ₱ lb for fair to prime green. Roasted sugars 9½@10½ ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New Orleans at 80@85; Porto Rico 65@70 ₱ gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E. syrups, 50's white honey drips, 45's golden drips, 40's golden 60; amber and lower grades 30, 35@40 ₱ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9; Rangoon, nominal, 6 ₱ ₱.

COTTON—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20; prime 21½; choice 22½; fancy 24; Java 28.

TEAS—In moderate demand: Young Hyson 90c, 1; Hyson 95@1 05; Imperial 1 05@1 10; Gunpowder $1 30; Japan 90@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 50; Sundry 60@$1 25 ₱ lb.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Old Tea House—E. B. Freeman.
Bargains in Carpets—McFarland & Gilfillen.
Teas, Fishes, Coffees, Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Notice—Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.
Notice—Election of Commissioners.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Dividend—Allegheny Insurance Company.
Agents Wanted—A. M.
Check Lost—A. French & Co.
Bracelets Lost—No. 8 Anderson street, Allegheny.
Lecture—Second Presbyterian Church, June 27th and 28th.
For Pic Nics—Friendship Grove.
Opera House—Sheriff & Gaylord's Minstrels.
Paregoric—L. E. Wright.
Boarding—154 Second avenue.
Iron and Boys' Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Special Bargains—Mong, Somers & Co.
Farm for Sale—Thos. H. Frost.
Jelly Compound—Ph. R. Moritz.
Fine Clothing—Uriling, Follansbee & Co.
Hats—Remarkey.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Roofing—R. Lupton & Co.
Merchantile Broker—Jas. R. Hunter.
Attorneys at Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Special Notice—Sloan, Kuss & Co.
Stationery—Allan G. Caldwell & Co.
Bolting and Hose for sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Pimple Remedy—Perry's.
Meals and garden Lozenges—Perry's.
Coal Lands Old—Harris & Ewing.
Scotch Steel—Marvin.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Amburg, M., Uniontown, Pa.	3
Shaner, E. Northcastle, Pa.	3
Shannon, Jane, Russell, Iowa	3
Smith, Turner H., Asburg, Maine	3
Stewart, L. S., Pennsylvania	3
Varnam, Jos. L., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Woods & Co., D. C., Baltimore, Md.	3
Watson, Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa.	3

POCKET SELLING at Kennedy's, Third avenue, this evening at eight o'clock, sharp.

AN ARDENT FEMALE.—Mrs. DeSoisan was fined by Mayor Brush yesterday for using abusive language to Mrs. Corcoran.

PRENTER'S PICNIC.—To-morrow, the picnic of W. G. Johnston & Co.'s printers takes place at Monitor Grove.

TROTTING.—Peets selling at Kennedy's, Third avenue, this evening, at eight o'clock sharp.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The grounds around the jail have been graded, and in a short time will present a vastly improved appearance.

THE BIBLE.—At the store of Messrs J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 91 Wood street, there is a large stock of family Bibles, elegantly bound, which will be sold at very low prices.

SEND in your *post due* claims for collection to the collection department of the Mercantile Agency, 61 65 and 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh—R. G. Dun & Co., proprietors. Legal business attended to throughout the North American Continent. George W. Brock, Manager.

FISHER AND ANGUISH.—William McCloskey while wheeling a truck of trunks at the Union Depot yesterday, turned to look back, and did not notice a truck that was ahead, and his hand caught between. The consequence of being so hastily crushed that amputation was found necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Reid, corner of Penn and Fourteenth streets.

RACE.—Poole for race at Oakland Park at Kennedy's, Third avenue, this evening at eight o'clock, sharp.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found floating in the Monongahela river, near the Poor Farm, yesterday afternoon. The body which was very much decomposed and almost past identification, was brought to this city and placed in the yard at the watch house. It is supposed that the body is that of one of the parties drowned by the sinking of a scow in the Youghiogheny river, about three months ago. An Inquest will be held by the Coroner to-day.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The fifth anniversary of the Allegheny Temperance League will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Swift, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church; Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Beaver street M. E. Church, and the Rev. Joseph King, of the Christian Church. The annual report will be read by the Rev. Elder W. Swift. Several pieces of music will be given by the choir. This meeting is intended to be a grand gathering of the earnest friends of temperance reform, and promises to be one of special interest.

A GREAT TROT at Oakland, between Lathis, Mag, and Annie Watson. Owner unsure. Date or Oakland. Posts sold at Kennedy's, Third avenue, this evening at eight o'clock, sharp.

"HUNTING AN APOSTLE"—EDUCATED FARMERS."—On next Tuesday evening, the well known Rev. Geo. P. Hays, of Allegheny City, will deliver lectures in the Second Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Howard's,) on Penn street, on the above subjects. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the liquidation of the debt of the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church, and the fact, in connection with the lecturer's well known ability, will doubtless fill the house to repletion. We are very sure that there will be a rare intellectual treat. Tickets fifty cents each, to be had at the door, and at all the principal book, music and jewelry stores in the two cities.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning John Hengler, one of the stone cutters at the new City Hall, was quite severely injured. It appears that he was working in the Cashier's House yard, and the brick layers were engaged removing the scaffolding from the side of the building, and one of the cross beams fell and struck Hengler with, when placed up, was found to be badly injured. His right arm was badly fractured and he was severely bruised on the shoulders and back. The injured man was taken to his home on Fountain street, Allegheny City, and medical attendance summoned.

TROT AT OAKLAND PARK.—The following celebrated trotting horses, viz: Annie Watson, Latham, Meg, Oakland or Dany, have been entered by their owners for the grand trot at Oakland Driving Park on Saturday, June 25th, at 4 o'clock, good to harness, mile heats, for a purse of $250. The well known reputation of the horses, the certainty of the best of order, and the probability of any of the horses failing to appear, will afford the public an opportunity of enjoyment seldom offered outside of the well established reputation of Dexter on this track. The admission is one dollar, and we expect a large crowd. Stands for over collected at any race which has taken place in our city, on this occasion.

Twenty Years in Disguise—A Strange Story.

A correspondent furnishes the following strange story:

The article headed "Strange case; Death exposes strange secrets," published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, brings to mind the following fact: Last summer the writer was shown in the cemetery at Cambridge, Ohio, the grave of Miss Sophia Jabo. For twenty years "she" had lived in that vicinity, often acting as nurse; but death revealed the fact that "she" was a man. No one had ever suspected this. The only explanation imagined is the fact that about the time of "her" appearance at Cambridge, a noted gang of counterfeiters in that neighborhood were dissipated, and "she" was that person. The tombstone was erected from "her" own money, the proceeds of "her" labor. S.

Movements of the Governor.

His Excellency Governor Geary, who arrived in this city on Wednesday, spent the principal portion of the day in visiting the different leading manufactories and public places, including the Allegheny Park, in company with Hon. Henry W. Williams, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, of the District Court. In the evening, the Governor, Captain C. W. Batchelor and Paul Hugus, Esq., near East Liberty, were visited in a social way, where the Governor was called upon by a number of prominent citizens of that neighborhood. Yesterday the Governor continued his visits to the manufacturing establishments of special point of interest around the two cities. An excursion up the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to Tarentum Landing and Kittanning, had been arranged to take place to-day, under the immediate direction of Col. Wm. Phillips, President of the road. The Governor will return to this city this evening, and to-morrow the Governor will go back to Harrisburg.

Rev. W. R. McIlvaine.

The following unanimous and hearty action was taken by the Presbytery of Ohio, at the recent meeting in Canonsburg, in reference to the resignation of Rev. W. R. McIlvaine:

WHEREAS, Presbytery, at its last meeting, dismissed the pastoral relation existing between W. R. McIlvaine and the East Liberty Church, and, whereas, in the hurry and pressure of business no expression of our sentiments were given, nor any reason assigned in connection with the action of Presbytery, and whereas, such would seem not only proper but even required in view of the fact that Brother McIlvaine has been over forty years a member of this Presbytery, during all of which time he has been pastor of but two churches, therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That in view of brother McIlvaine's retirement from his charge, this Presbytery takes pleasure in bearing cordial testimony to the high esteem in which his ability as a minister and pastor, and also to his eminent wisdom and faithfulness as a member of Presbytery.

2d. That the Presbytery in agreeing to dissolve the pastoral relation, was influenced by the consideration that he earnestly desired it, and the calm conviction in their own minds that at this period of life he fully deserved to be freed from the burden of all care and responsibility, not actually necessary to the welfare of the church.

3d. That this paper be entered upon the minutes and a copy sent to brother McIlvaine, under the signature of the Moderator and Clerk, as a token of our abiding confidence and fraternal regard.

D. T. CARNAHAN, Moderator.
J. S. HAWE, Clerk.

The Fair and Festival at Hazelwood.

The fair and festival for the benefit of the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church, opened on Wednesday evening, and we are pleased to state was very successful. Considerable excitement prevailed over the contests for the articles voted, but the sealed voting caused off very pleasantly and each one seemed to take the best humor. The following were the awards of articles voted for: Miss Amanda Alexander, the handsome lady's gold watch and chain for the most popular teacher at Hazelwood; Capt. Jas. B. Palmer, a magnificent set of bugle harness; Mr. John Hughart, an elegant saddle and bridle, Mr. Thomas Rankin, costly silver tea set; Mr. Frank W. Smith, Reed Master, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, a silver water set; Squire A. B. Stevenson, gold headed cane; Miss Maria Laughlin, a handsome gold band China set; Mrs. Robt. Barnett, a China set; Becky Gardner, a fine gold ring; Mr. John Thompson, a smoking box; Emma Robinson, daughter of Mr. R. R. Robinson, a handsome wax doll; Miss Lizzie Stevenson guessed the name—Mary—of the doll donated by Mr. Gilfern and was accordingly awarded it. The handsome silver mounted bat was awarded the Hazelwood base ball club. Various other awards were made, and the few articles left were sold at auction. The tasty watch case given to the lady receiving the watch was made by Miss Lizzie Need of Hazelwood. It was a beautiful piece of work manship. Altogether, as we have stated above, the fair resulted very successfully.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

CLOSING EXERCISES LAST EVENING

Essays by the Graduating Class—Music, Singing and Eloquence—Address of Rev. J. A. Gray—Conferring Degrees—Award of Prizes.

Another college year has closed, and not only in this city but throughout the country, hundreds of students bid adieu to classmates, schoolmates, teachers and friends, as I leave the college walls never to return, except perhaps as visitors or teachers. The close of the year brings with it both joy and sorrow to the graduating class—joy because they have completed their course of study, and sorrow because they must part from those who have been for five or six long years near and dear to them. It is a time when many a tie must be rent to try the realities of life, for which they have spent years of preparation and many an hour, day after day, of close application to their respective studies, so that they may be fitted for any calling they may choose, and become useful and respected citizens. The college or any institution of learning that has not this laudable object in view—to prepare young men and women to lead useful lives—but only aims at giving a superficial and ornamental training, does not deserve the name of a college, and should not be supported. But, on the other hand, those colleges which aim at giving not only an ornamental education, but also a practical one, that will fit those entrusted to their care for the duties of life, and at the same time train the mind of the young, so that when they enter upon their duties were they can successfully use their talents for the benefit of mankind the world, which we are happy to state is the aim of the Pittsburgh Female College, to train young ladies for the high duties of life, and from the fact that they have been successful, as their graduates can be pointed to among our most estimable and respectable women.

Last evening, the chapel of the above institution was filled to overflowing by a brilliant and refined audience, to listen to the closing, the last performance of the young ladies who had finished their curriculum. There were assembled many state, were of a high order, and were the most hearty applause the ear can hear. The several essays were remarkably well written, and showed that the young ladies had learned to think and express their minds. The music was also excellent, and everyone present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the entertainment.

At quarter to eight o'clock, the graduating class, six in number, marched in, and occupied the chairs on the platform. Their names are Misses M. S. Purviance and Lizzie M. Fetterling, Buffalo, Indiana; Miss Sue Buchanan and Bessie B. Mercer, of Allegheny; Miss S. T. Sadi, of Youngsville and Miss Emma Simms, of Erie, Pennsylvania. Those seated in front of the platform stood two handsome bouquets of flowers, one very large with flowers, two vases with bouquets and a large plate with a beautiful variety of flowers, which presented a very fine appearance. The graduates, in addition to the beautiful prizes which were presented at the close of the performance to a number of the young ladies.

The performance was opened by a quartette with a duet entitled "Union," which was performed by Misses Fetterling and Purviance. Prof. Wagner accompanying on the organ. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Beaver street M. E. Church, Allegheny. After prayer, Miss Inez Kennedy favored the audience with a song "Time, Which Steals Away," which was sung in a manner which elicited much applause.

Miss M. S. Purviance, of the class, then read the "Class Prophecy," which was full of witty and satirical sayings. This was a fine production, and was read in a loud and clear tone. Miss Mary E. Buchanan followed with a well written essay entitled "Life a Romance." The many incidents which occur in life were objects of pondering for the young, have in view starting out in life. Some aim for fame, others toil for wealth, but how few gain the end they seek. They think that life is a bright romance, but soon find that life is a stern reality. The essay evinced much thought, careful study and a practical idea of life. It was well rendered, and was one of the finest great credit upon the writer. Misses Alexander and Fernald rendered their pieces at the piano and performed "Le Matore" in a very creditable manner.

A Latin song entitled "Quæ fas Corona," was next in order, its writer being Miss S. Sadi. It was well written, and was well read, and those in the audience who were mastered the "dead language," doubtless appreciated it. The performance was closed by a talented and gifted young lady.

"Sowing and Reaping," the valedictory of the class, which was read by Miss Bessie B. Mercer, of Allegheny. This essay was an excellent production, and was full of wise and pithy sayings. It was read in an excellent manner, and showed much study in its preparation. It was read in an exceedingly pleasing tone, and could not but fail to be appreciated by the large audience present. Dr. Pershing here stated that, owing to the illness of Miss Maggie Mellon, who had been appointed to sing the next song, Miss Mary Bowman had been selected in her place, Miss Bowman kindly consenting to sing in an excellent style, "I'll be no Submissive Wife." Miss Bowman's singing, as on former occasions, next read "Visions of the Wind." Too much praise cannot be given to this performance. It was well written, the result of much research, and was written in the choicest language, and was read in a manner that the young lady reading it in a free and graceful manner. The last performance of the evening by the graduating class was the address by Dr. Pershing, who read a few production on "Spheres." This production was a highly creditable one. The young lady sustained her reputation as a beautiful and elegant writer, and read her production in a style of no gauge, high and noble ideas and the correct English. She was at home in her familiar manner, and profound a good impression. Miss Pershing then read the valedictory address, returning the gold medals awarded to the trustees of the College for their interesting and successful labors in the prosperity of the institution—to the teachers for their patience and perseverance exercised in the instruction of the young for years, and also for kindness and favors shown them during their connection with the school. Parting words were then read to the students, and then to the graduating class, the class motto, "Palmam qui meruit ferat," was uttered then performed "Darmstadt" in a commendable manner.

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Mary Kidd Prize—Crayon sketch, to Miss Lizzie Woods, for painting.

A song, "Sweet Home, Home Sweet Home," was now sung by Misses Bowman, Wallace, McCoy and Mapel, after which the Rev. Dr. Davidson pronounced the benediction.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED WITH A KNIFE.

An Exciting Arrest.

Last night about twelve o'clock an exciting arrest was made in front of Welsh's saloon on Fifth avenue.

It appears that a bar-keeper named Harry Grace became intoxicated and involved in a quarrel with some parties in the saloon, having in his possession a huge butcher knife. Welsh tried to get the knife from him, but was unsuccessful, and then called the police to arrest the latter. Officer Alexander and Thompson responded to the call, and Grace becoming aware of the state of affairs, ran out of the door and laid in wait for Alexander. As the officer or any person else could take that knife from him. McGee endeavored to get behind him, and McGee endeavored to wrench the knife away, but was unable to do so as the man had a powerful grip, and he was compelled to use his mace, which he did, and succeeded in handcuffing the prisoner by avoiding closing with him. Grace fought desperately, and was taken to the lock-up only after a severe struggle. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Closing Session—Annual Election.

The Association met yesterday morning, and after some preliminary business, a clinic was conducted by Prof. Buckingham, explaining the principal points in the case as the operation progressed. Other cases were presented for examination and discussion, and the morning session was one of much interest.

The principal business of the afternoon was the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were nominated, and regularly elected:

President—Dr. John McCalla, Lancaster.
Vice President—Dr. Wm. Pilkington, New Castle.
Recording Secretary—Dr. M. E. Gillespie, Pittsburgh.
Recording Secretary—Dr. C. H. Bagley, New Castle, Assistant.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Samuel Weichsel, Reading.
Treasurer—Dr. Geo. T. Barker, Philadelphia.
Censors—Dr. A. B. Robbins, Meadville; Dr. W. H. McGill, Erie; Dr. Jas. Truscott, Dr. Geo. W. Neidich, Carlisle; Dr. Geo. Luce, Titusville.

The President elect then nominated the following Executive Committee: Drs. Robbins, Truscott, Neidich, Luce and Wood.

Dr. McGill was then appointed a delegate to the New York State Dental Society.

Dr. J. S. Smith was appointed a delegate to the Ohio State Dental Society.

After transacting some business of minor importance, the Association adjourned to meet in Gettysburg, in June, 1871.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Alumni Meetings and Festivities.

The halls of the old University are to echo this afternoon to the familiar treat of *Auld Lang Syne*. Class mate is to greet class mate, and to discuss the grey hairs and multiplying responsibilities of life that mark them not exactly the same they were at the close of years ago.

Business is to be dispatched between three and half-past four. Then "the stern realities" of supper. We hope all the alumni will be present who can get there, and though through any possible miscarriage, their cards of invitation may have failed to meet them, we expect, too, that if any who have, according to the terms of invitation, returned their cards not having the fullness to attend, find that they still do so, they will not fail to report. Rev. Dr. H. Audley Browne's address before the Alumni Society of the Western University of Pennsylvania, which was read by Miss Rosalie B. Mercer of Allegheny. This essay was an excellent production, and was full of wise and pithy sayings. It was read in an excellent manner, and showed much study in its preparation. It was read in an exceedingly pleasing tone, and could not but fail to be appreciated by the large audience present. Dr. Pershing here stated that, owing to the illness of Miss Maggie Mellon, who had been appointed to sing the next song, Miss Mary Bowman had been selected in her place, Miss Bowman kindly consenting to sing in an excellent style, "I'll be no Submissive Wife." Miss Bowman's singing, as on former occasions, next read "Visions of the Wind." Too much praise cannot be given to this performance. It was well written, the result of much research, and was written in the choicest language, and was read in a manner that the young lady reading it in a free and graceful manner. The last performance of the evening by the graduating class was the address by Dr. Pershing, who read a few production on "Spheres." This production was a highly creditable one. The young lady sustained her reputation as a beautiful and elegant writer, and read her production in a style of no gauge, high and noble ideas and the correct English. She was at home in her familiar manner, and profound a good impression. Miss Pershing then read the valedictory address, returning the gold medals awarded to the trustees of the College for their interesting and successful labors in the prosperity of the institution—to the teachers for their patience and perseverance exercised in the instruction of the young for years, and also for kindness and favors shown them during their connection with the school. Parting words were then read to the students, and then to the graduating class, the class motto, "Palmam qui meruit ferat," was uttered then performed "Darmstadt" in a commendable manner.

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THE REUNITED CHURCH.

MEETING OF PITTSBURGH SYNOD.

Three Sessions Yesterday--Proceedings of the Body.

Morning Session.

A meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Synod of the Reunited Presbyterian Church, was held at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Scovel's,) on Wood street.

Rev. John Stockton, D D., called the meeting to order; Rev. James Alexander, D.D., delivered the opening prayer, and the opening sermon was preached by Rev. John Stockton, D.D.

The act of the General Assembly of the Reunited Church was then read as a basis of action, after which the clerks made, and perfected as nearly as possible, a roll of the members.

An adjournment for one hour then took place in order to allow the members to partake of a temperance drink, after which had been prepared and served in the lecture room immediately adjoining the Church.

Afternoon Session.

The Synod reassembled at half past one o'clock and was called to order by the presiding officer, Rev. Dr. Jno. Stockton, after which the roll was called, with a view of perfecting it.

ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

The Chairman then announced that the Synod was ready to receive nominations for Moderator.

Dr. Marshall moved that Dr. McIlwaine be elected Moderator by acclamation.

Dr. McIlwaine hoped that Dr. Stockton would be continued in the chair during the deliberations of the Synod. He moved that he elect the former by acclamation was carried.

On taking the chair the Moderator said he was glad that the Synod had met in order to welcome other members of the Synod. It had been divided for many years, and he was glad that it had been thrust upon them to ask the co-operation of the members of the Synod in the speedy transaction of the business brought before it.

Dr. Eagleson here offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the officers of the Synod shall be a Moderator elected before permanent Clerk, two permanent Clerk and Treasurer; the Moderator and the temporary Clerk to continue in office for the year, the permanent Clerk and the Treasurer two years, and the stated Clerk three years.

Dr. McKinney thought the Synod did not require re-organization. It had never been dissolved.

Dr. Eagleson had that this meeting was the first of the Pittsburgh Synod, and could decide what officers it would have.

Dr. McKinney said that the Synod meant to elect the necessary officers, but he did not think a brief of the resolution should be agreed upon for consideration.

Dr. Marshall could not see the force of Dr. Eagleson's resolution, and thought it should be laid over been dismissed.

Dr. Eagleson thought the resolution of Dr. Eagleson perfectly in order and practicable. There was it ought to be adopted.

Dr. Marshall thought the constitutionality could be obviated by striking out the latter part of Dr. Eagleson's resolution in reference to the time of office. He therefore moved to strike out that part of the resolution, in reference to the time of office. The amendment was seconded.

Dr. Eagleson said that he had no objection to make to receive the amendment, as it was very important to fix the time of office.

Dr. Marshall said the question was whether the Synod was to organize permanently or temporarily. He thought it better there would be permanent.

Dr. Eagleson said that the question on the adoption of the amendment of Dr. Stockton, namely, to strike out the latter part of Dr. Eagleson's resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative.

The first part of the resolution, in reference to the officers of the Synod, was then adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Synod then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

Stated Clerk—Rev. Mr. Carruthers, Blairsville Presbytery.

Permanent Clerk—Rev. P. S. Davis, Pittsburgh Presbytery.

Treasurer—Dr. McIlwaine, the Moderator.

Temporary or Reading Clerk—Rev. Jno. McMillan.

Treasurer—Dr. McIlwaine, the Moderator.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PRESBYTERIES.

Rev. Dr. F. J. Collier offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed, to whom the whole subject of the reconstruction of Presbyteries, as referred to the Synod of Pittsburgh, and all papers relating thereto, be referred, with power to report in matter report to the Synod this afternoon, if possible.

Several amendments were offered, some of which were to have the committee consist of only five members from members, but none appeared to be seconded.

Hon. Judge Nathaniel Ewing moved as a substitute that the Presbyteries within the bounds of the Synod of Pittsburgh be divided into five Presbyteries, namely: Redstone, Ohio, Blairsville, Ohio, West Virginia, and Washington, Ohio, in an excellent style, "I'll be no Submissive Wife." Miss Bowman's singing, as on former occasions, next read "Visions of the Wind." Too much praise cannot be given to this performance. It was well written, the result of much research, and was written in the choicest language, and was read in a manner that the young lady reading it in a free and graceful manner. The last performance of the evening by the graduating class was the address by Dr. Pershing, who read a few production on "Spheres." This production was a highly creditable one. The young lady sustained her reputation as a beautiful and elegant writer, and read her production in a style of no gauge, high and noble ideas and the correct English. She was at home in her familiar manner, and profound a good impression. Miss Pershing then read the valedictory address, returning the gold medals awarded to the trustees of the College for their interesting and successful labors in the prosperity of the institution—to the teachers for their patience and perseverance exercised in the instruction of the young for years, and also for kindness and favors shown them during their connection with the school. Parting words were then read to the students, and then to the graduating class, the class motto, "Palmam qui meruit ferat," was uttered then performed "Darmstadt" in a commendable manner.

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STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Closing Session—Annual Election.

The Association met yesterday morning, and after some preliminary business, a clinic was conducted by Prof. Buckingham, explaining the principal points in the case as the operation progressed. Other cases were presented for examination and discussion, and the morning session was one of much interest.

The principal business of the afternoon was the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were nominated, and regularly elected:

President—Dr. John McCalla, Lancaster.
Vice President—Dr. M. E. Gillespie, Pittsburgh.
Recording Secretary—Dr. C. H. Bagley, New Castle, Assistant.
Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Samuel Weichsel, Reading.
Treasurer—Dr. Geo. T. Barker, Philadelphia.
Censors—Dr. A. B. Robbins, Meadville; Dr. W. H. McGill, Erie; Dr. Jas. Truscott, Dr. Geo. W. Neidich, Carlisle; Dr. Geo. Luce, Titusville.

The President elect then nominated the following Executive Committee: Drs. Robbins, Truscott, Neidich, Luce and Wood.

Dr. McGill was then appointed a delegate to the New York State Dental Society.

Dr. J. S. Smith was appointed a delegate to the Ohio State Dental Society.

After transacting some business of minor importance, the Association adjourned to meet in Gettysburg, in June, 1871.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Alumni Meetings and Festivities.

The halls of the old University are to echo this afternoon to the familiar treat of *Auld Lang Syne*. Class mate is to greet class mate, and to discuss the grey hairs and multiplying responsibilities of life that mark them not exactly the same they were at the close of years ago.

Business is to be dispatched between three and half-past four. Then "the stern realities" of supper. We hope all the alumni will be present who can get there, and though through any possible miscarriage, their cards of invitation may have failed to meet them, we expect, too, that if any who have, according to the terms of invitation, returned their cards not having the fullness to attend, find that they still do so, they will not fail to report. Rev. Dr. H. Audley Browne's address before the Alumni Society of the Western University of Pennsylvania, which was read by Miss Rosalie B. Mercer of Allegheny. This essay was an excellent production, and was full of wise and pithy sayings. It was read in an excellent manner, and showed much study in its preparation. It was read in an exceedingly pleasing tone, and could not but fail to be appreciated by the large audience present. Dr. Pershing here stated that, owing to the illness of Miss Maggie Mellon, who had been appointed to sing the next song, Miss Mary Bowman had been selected in her place, Miss Bowman kindly consenting to sing in an excellent style, "I'll be no Submissive Wife." Miss Bowman's singing, as on former occasions, next read "Visions of the Wind." Too much praise cannot be given to this performance. It was well written, the result of much research, and was written in the choicest language, and was read in a manner that the young lady reading it in a free and graceful manner. The last performance of the evening by the graduating class was the address by Dr. Pershing, who read a few production on "Spheres." This production was a highly creditable one. The young lady sustained her reputation as a beautiful and elegant writer, and read her production in a style of no gauge, high and noble ideas and the correct English. She was at home in her familiar manner, and profound a good impression. Miss Pershing then read the valedictory address, returning the gold medals awarded to the trustees of the College for their interesting and successful labors in the prosperity of the institution—to the teachers for their patience and perseverance exercised in the instruction of the young for years, and also for kindness and favors shown them during their connection with the school. Parting words were then read to the students, and then to the graduating class, the class motto, "Palmam qui meruit ferat," was uttered then performed "Darmstadt" in a commendable manner.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

Rev. John A. Gray then made a few neat and appropriate remarks to the graduating class, which were listened to throughout with the closest attention by not only the class, but also by the large audience.

Miss Emma Sawyer then sang "Tyrolese," with fine effect.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Dr. Pershing then presented each young lady with a diploma, stating that each of the young ladies having completed the classical course received the degree of Mistress of Arts, and two having completed the scientific course received the degree of Mistress of English Literature.

AWARD OF KINDS OF PRIZES.

Dr. Pershing then announced that the several committees appointed to examine the students have awarded prizes to the following ladies:

Mrs. Bishop Simpson's prize—Gallery of Famous Poets, to Miss F. H. Jones, for Mathematics.

Holmes Prize—Stein's Histories of the M. E. Church and Methodism, to Miss S. Trask, for Latin.

Mary Kidd Foster's Prize—Mathematical Instruments, to Mary Moreland, for drawing.

Mary Kidd Prize—Crayon sketch, to Miss Lizzie Woods, for painting.

A song, "Sweet Home, Home Sweet Home," was now sung by Misses Bowman, Wallace, McCoy and Mapel, after which the Rev. Dr. Davidson pronounced the benediction.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED WITH A KNIFE.

An Exciting Arrest.

Last night about twelve o'clock an exciting arrest was made in front of Welsh's saloon on Fifth avenue.

It appears that a bar-keeper named Harry Grace became intoxicated and involved in a quarrel with some parties in the saloon, having in his possession a huge butcher knife. Welsh tried to get the knife from him, but was unsuccessful, and then called the police to arrest the latter. Officer Alexander and Thompson responded to the call, and Grace becoming aware of the state of affairs, ran out of the door and laid in wait for Alexander. As the officer or any person else could take that knife from him. McGee endeavored to get behind him, and McGee endeavored to wrench the knife away, but was unable to do so as the man had a powerful grip, and he was compelled to use his mace, which he did, and succeeded in handcuffing the prisoner by avoiding closing with him. Grace fought desperately, and was taken to the lock-up only after a severe struggle. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

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